

LATE TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

FROM MANY POINTS.

Important News Items Received as We So to Press.

Congressional Nominations.

H. E. Davis, of Sunbury, Pa., was unanimously nominated by the Democrats of that district for Senate.

The Republicans of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Senatorial district nominated Attorney Clarence W. Kline, of Hazleton, for the Senate.

Ex-United States Senator Henry W. Blair was nominated for Congress by the First district (N. H.) Republicans.

After weeks of fruitless balloting the Senatorial Conference at Brookline, Pa., nominated Captain James G. Mitchell, of Jefferson county.

The referee in the Huntington-Franklin Senatorial contest was decided at Lancaster, Pa., in favor of W. U. Brewer, of Franklin county.

Congressman James O'Donnell, of Jackson, Mich., was nominated by acclamation to represent the Fourth Mich. district in Congress.

The Eleventh Michigan district Democratic Congressional convention nominated Woodbridge N. Ferris, who has already been placed in nomination for Congress by the People's party.

The First Colorado District Republican Congressional convention nominated Earl R. Coe, of Denver, for Congress.

Hon. Thomas H. Payton was renominated for Congress by the Ninth Kentucky District Democrats.

Judge A. Cole, of Flowerville, Mich., was nominated for Congress by the People's party of the Sixth district of that State.

The Second New Hampshire Congressional district Republican convention nominated General Henry M. Baker, of Bow.

Hon. H. H. Eddy, of Breckinridge, Col., was nominated for Congress by the Second district Congressional Republican convention of that State.

The Sixth Michigan district Democrats renominated Congressman Byron G. Stout.

The planters of the Third Republican Louisiana district, have nominated John F. White, of New Iberia, as a protectionist candidate for Congress.

Congressman Samuel M. Stephenson was renominated by the Republicans of the Twelfth Michigan district.

The Republicans of the Second Illinois district nominated Edward O'Connor for Congress.

Thomas C. MacMillan was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third Illinois district.

Republican conferees of the Sixth Pennsylvania district renominated Congressman John B. Robinson.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth Missouri district nominated R. W. Ryan for Congress.

William Votke was nominated for Congress by acclamation in the Fourth Illinois district convention by the Republicans.

Congressman Charles Barwig was renominated in the Second Wisconsin district Congressional convention.

The Democrats of the Second New Hampshire district nominated Hosea W. Parker for Congress.

James Van Kleck was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Tenth Michigan district.

The Republicans of the Eighth Pennsylvania district have nominated Dr. Thomas C. Walton, of Stroudsburg, for Congress.

General William Cogswell was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Massachusetts district.

The Republicans of the First Arkansas district nominated Hon. Jacob Trieber, of Helena, for Congress.

Congressman William McAleer was given a third nomination for return to Congress from the Third Pa. district, by a convention held under the auspices of the Philadelphia County Democratic Committee.

The long drawn out fight in the Republican conference of the Twenty-first (Pa.) Congressional district came to a climax Friday evening. Daniel B. Heiner, Armstrong county's candidate, was nominated on the first ballot.

At a meeting of the Democratic conferees of the Eighteenth (Pa.) Congressional district, W. W. Trout, editor of the Lewistown Free Press, was nominated for Congress.

Lyman E. Barnes, of Appleton, Wis., has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Eighth district.

The Second and Third Illinois district Republicans have nominated Edward Connor and Thomas C. Mac Millan, respectively for Congress.

George F. Richardson, of Ottawa county, Mich., was nominated by the People's Party convention as a candidate for Congress.

The Democrats of the Eighth Pennsylvania district have nominated William Mitchell for Congress.

W. M. Breslin, ex-postmaster of Lebanon, Pa., was nominated for Congress by the Fourteenth district Democrats.

George W. Rhyne, of Altoona, Pa., was nominated for the Senate by the Democrats of the Blair-Cambria district.

Charles A. Chickering, of Lewis county, N. Y., was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the new Twenty-fourth district.

Judge Chipman was renominated for Congress from the Fifth, Mich., district.

Political.

The People's party of New Jersey holds its first convention at Trenton, and nominated Benjamin Bird, of Hunterdon county, for Governor.

Returns of the Arkansas election indicate that the Democratic State ticket is successful by from 5,000 to 18,000 plurality. The Legislature will be Democratic. The People's party ticket polled a surprisingly light vote. They did not carry six counties in the State.

The Connecticut Republican State committee nominated Samuel E. Merwin for governor.

The N. C. State Republican convention, nominated Hon. D. M. Furches for governor.

The Mass. State convention of the People's party nominated Major Henry Winn, of Malden, for governor.

New Hampshire Democrats nominated Hon. Luther V. McKinney for Governor.

A vote will be taken tomorrow on the next National House of Representatives. Up to date less than half the nominations have been made. Up to the 7th instant the Republicans had made 151 nominations, the Democrats 172, and the Populists 88.

The Republican Convention of Colorado nominated Judge J. C. Heim, of the Supreme Bench, for Governor.

Official returns from 21 counties gave Fishback, Democrat for Governor, a majority over both Whipple, Republican, and Casaban, Populist, of 7,881. At this rate

Fishback's majority in the state will exceed 30,000.

Washington News.

The monthly summary, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the total import of merchandise into the United States in the month of July last amounted to \$71,515,000, as against \$7,022,000 for the corresponding month of last year. The exports of domestic merchandise for the month of July amounted to \$57,361,000, as against \$61,770,000 in 1891. Imports from countries with which we have reciprocity treaties increased during the month as against the corresponding month of last year as follows: Brazil, \$8,188,000; Cuba, \$50,500; Porto Rico, \$200,000; British West Indies, \$5,000; Salvador, \$12,000. Our exports of domestic products to those countries during last month increased as follows over last year: Brazil, \$10,633; Cuba, \$730,000; Santo Domingo, \$30,000; Salvador, \$21,500; British Guiana, \$34,000. The total number of immigrants admitted into all ports of the United States during July was 40,000, against 40,000 in 1891.

Cabinet, Labor and Industrial.

AS EIGHT-HOUR DAY.—The Trades Council in session at Glasgow, discussed the question of the establishment of a legal eight-hour day. The congress adopted a resolution declaring that an eight-hour day should be made compulsory, except where a particular trade balloted to be exempted. A large proportion of the delegates, however, were not in favor of the establishment of a shorter working day by act of parliament, and when the ballots were counted it was found that 185 of the delegates had voted against the resolution. Two hundred and five ballots were cast in its favor. The congress rejected a motion to promote a bill in parliament to prevent the importation of foreign labor during strikes. The congress was decidedly against the motion, the vote standing 215 against it to 34 in its favor.

Crime and Penalties.

A patrolman of Cincinnati attempted to arrest Richard Spaulding, a colored man, who was terrifying the town with a navy revolver. In the struggle the revolver went off and shot Spaulding dead.

A Chicago miner, John Hirsch, was beaten to death by Lawrence Fink. The latter has confessed and is in jail.

Charles Craig, colored, and Edward McCarthy, a brace of Cincinnati murderers, were executed at Columbus on Friday.

During a wild west show at Rockford, Ill., Mrs. James Fisher, a spectator, was fatally wounded by a bullet from one of the cowboys' revolvers. The whole company is under arrest.

At Philadelphia, Mrs. Cora Targetta, a widow aged 30 years, and her daughter Ethel, aged 11, were found dead in bed. Four gas jets were turned on at full head, and the room was tightly closed to prevent the gas escaping. It is supposed that Mrs. Targetta became insane through despondency and turned on the gas after the daughter was asleep.

Fires.

At Colorado City, Col., the local glass works. Loss, \$85,000.

At Hedyville, Quebec, about 100 wooden buildings. Loss, \$80,000; insurance small.

At Cincinnati Joseph Joseph's rag warehouse and Barnett's furniture factory. Loss about \$30,000. The firm a few days ago received a consignment of rags from Hamburg, and it is probable the threats of people living near the warehouse to burn it have been carried out.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.

Henry Asher and C. Anderson were killed in an explosion at the Waverly coal mines, Nev., and Jack Delaney was fatally injured.

Three lives were lost near Bessemer, Ala. by a saw-mill boiler explosion.

At Eau Claire, Wis., Jos. Treguet a motorman, got off to switch his car from the main line. One of his knees came in contact with a broken wire and he fell dead. He leaves a wife and three children.

Personal.

President Harrison and party drove to Saranac Lake Friday where they were received by Dr. Trudeau, the president of Saranac, and about 300 villagers, headed a band. The President made a brief speech, confining himself to remarks of a local nature.

Dr. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison's physician, arrived at Loon Lake, N. Y., and will remain with her for the present. Her condition does not improve, as was hoped.

Tuff News.

NANCY HANK'S FINE WORK.—Nancy Hanks is evidently able to whistle two or three seconds more off the record, for at St. Paul on a regular track, conceded two second slow, facing a strong breeze half the distance, she trotted a mile in 2:07 flat.

Crops.

The average yield of Kansas wheat this year is 17 bushels to the acre; oats, 33 bushels.

Judicial.

Judge Hadley, of Danville, Ill., has decided the new election law of Indiana unconstitutional, alleging that it is class legis-

Mortality.

Ex-United States Senator Francis Kernan died at his residence in Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday.

Miscellaneous.

At New Orleans, George Dixon, the champion bantam weight pugilist on Tuesday defeated Jack Skelly, of Brooklyn, in eight rounds. The two were greeted by more than 5,000 persons at the Olympic Club, where the fight took place. There were about 400 colored people present. The fight was for the championship and \$12,500, and was easily won by Dixon.

George Dixon, the colored "bantam," hails from Boston. He has figured in numerous encounters. He has defeated Young Johnson, in three rounds; Sam Cohen, nine rounds; Barney Finnigan, seven rounds; Fred Morris, four rounds; Paddy Kelly, 15 rounds; Sam Brackett, five rounds; Billy James, three rounds; Eugene Hornbacker, two rounds; Johnny Murphy, 40 rounds; Cal McCarthy, 23 rounds; Abe Willis, Australian champion, 5 rounds; Jack Hamilton, 8 rounds; Charley Parton, 6 rounds; and Nunc Wallace, English champion, in 10 rounds. He fought a draw with Tom Dougherty, 10 rounds; draws with Hank Brennan, 10, 9, 18 and 27 rounds, and a draw with Cal McCarthy, 25 rounds.

CHOLERA IS QUARANTINED.

IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

No Cases Reported in the United States. The Plague Increasing at Hamburg. Fire Island Forcibly Resists the Landing of Cabin Passengers.

The cholera situation at the New York quarantine is no doubt very grave. Not only are new cases breaking out every day among the steerage passengers of the ill-fated Normania and Rugia, the former of whom are on Hoffman island, but it has now settled among the crew of the big express steamer, who are on board. If anything can be added to the horror of the situation, it is the fact that the cabin passengers who have been free from any sign of the disease are still kept on the steamer like rats in a trap with cholera raging alongside of them.

"No ship to put them on, no place where I can land them," says the New York health officer, while the agents, whose place it is to see the passengers cared for, say nothing. Dr. Jenkins has made strenuous exertions to obtain a place to put the well passengers, but up to the present he has been unsuccessful.

Eighty-four persons have now been carried off by cholera on ships sailing to the New York port or in the hospitals on Swinburne Island. This is the record up to Monday:

Deaths	Total	Total
in Steerage	in Cabin	in Steerage, Cabin, Sick, Cases.
Moravia.....	22	1 23 25
Normannia.....	5	9 14 27
Rugia.....	6	10 15 27
Wyaning.....	0	3 3 6
Scandia.....	32	2 34 9 43
Totals.....	63	21 84 56 140

ANOTHER PLAGUE SHIP ARRIVES.

At 1:15 Saturday morning Dr. Jenkins received the following telegram from Swinburne Island over the cable, signed by Dr. Byron:

"Have visited the Scandia this evening and find the following: Total number of passengers 1,081, cabin 28, steerage 981, crew 77. On the voyage there were 32 deaths, which were 23 in steerage, one in cabin and two among the crew. I am now starting in our tug, Crystal Water, to transfer seven cases stricken with the plague to the hospital here on Swinburne Island."

The Scandia sailed from Hamburg on August 25. It has been variously reported that she had about 900 steerage passengers and it was expected that she would be the final coup for the plague ridden Hamburg-American Company. As the report tonight shows, the worst fears are more than realized. The mortality rate is such that Captain Kopf has been compelled to report, has heretofore been recorded during the present reign of the plague.

The Hamburg-American Company now has six ships under the flag of health in Hamburg, the Rugia, Normannia, Wieland, Stubbenhuk and the Scandia.

THE SHIPS IN QUARANTINE.

In addition to the steamer Britannic, which is lying in upper quarantine with 215 cabin and 714 steerage passengers, the following ships are lying in upper quarantine: Joseph Jolin, Otdam, Dubodam, Stubbenhuk and Diamont, the latter an oil tank steamer. The following are at the lower quarantine: Moravia, Normannia, Rugia, Wyaning and Wieland.

The Wieland is in Upper Quarantine to-morrow, as there is no indication of cholera among the passengers.

The Spree has been released from quarantine.

CHOLERA DISAPPEARING IN PERSIA.

The mortality from cholera at Teheran, Persia now averages 12 daily, against 290 a week ago.

It is officially stated that there has not been a case of cholera in all Italy.

JERSEY'S COAST IS FORTIFIED.

The New Jersey State Board of Health decided to appoint a patrol on the coast from cholera wrecks. Some debris from an infected steamer was recently found, and this led to the formation of the patrol. They will burn all the wreckage and debris found on the coast.

THE AMERICAN SHIP FRANK PENDELTON.

The American ship Frank Pendleton, Captain Nichols, arrived at San Francisco from Calcutta. The Captain reported that two of his men had died four months ago. After the symptoms had been described to Dr. Lawrence, he concluded that the men had succumbed to cholera and immediately ordered the ship into quarantine.

LONDON IS NOT INFECTED.

Congressman John C. New, in an interview, expressed his confidence that London is not a cholera infected port.

NEW YORK CITY STILL FREE.

The New York board of health bulletin, published Tuesday, says there are no cases of cholera in that city.

PREVENTING THE CORDON.

General Kimball, of the life saving service, sent the following telegram to all keepers of that service in the United States:

"Information has been received of efforts to evade the quarantine regulations of the country by persons attempting to land from infected vessels on beaches and places outside of established ports of entry, and to procure fresh provisions and other supplies in the interior of the country. This will result in the establishment of a most effective cordon at all points.

CHOLERA HAS NOT YET LANDED.

THE GOVERNMENT SPARING NO EFFORT TO KEEP OUT THE PLAGUE.

"Not a single case of cholera exists within the boundaries of the United States, as far as Government officials at Washington are advised, and if our efforts avail," said Acting Secretary Spaulding, "not a case will occur in our borders. Every possible effort is being put forth and every suggestion received respectfully considered."

Among the cholera dispatches received at the Treasury Department Tuesday are the following forwarded by Secretary Foster, of the State Department:

Our Consul at Bremen cables: "Two deaths, child and mother, of supposed cholera; Doctor Koch here to ascertain. Prof. Koch states that excellent sanitary conditions exist here, and that there is no danger of epidemic cholera."

The Guion Line officials announce that in consequence of the 29 days quarantine imposed in the United States against steamers carrying steerage passengers, the steamer Wisconsin, sailing from Liverpool on September 10, the Arizona sailing September 17, the Wyoming sailing September 24, and the Nevada sailing October 1, will carry only first and second-class passengers. The Nevada, which will sail September 14, will take steerage passengers.

CABIN PASSENGERS START FOR FIRE ISLAND.

On account of the strong Southern wind prevailing outside it was deemed unsafe to send the Stonington to Fire Island, as it was feared she would prove unseaworthy.

Accordingly Dr. Jenkins suggested the iron steamer Cephus, and she was chartered by Dock Commissioner Gram, and at 11 o'clock arrived at the upper station, having on board the Commissi-ner and the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee, headed by Seth Low. Accompanied by Dr. Jenkins, the Cephus immediately proceeded to the hospital at Sandy Hook, where the cabin passengers of the Normannia, who have been on the Stonington since Saturday night, were taken on board. At 3:30 Sunday afternoon the Cephus started for Fire Island in the face of a strong wind.

Just before 10 o'clock Sunday night Dr. Jenkins received a telegram from Fire Island saying the Cephus could not land and had turned back. The people at Babylon and vicinity had armed deputy sheriffs of

Islip stationed on Fire Island, to dispute the landing of the people on the Cephus.

The position of the Normannia's people is not enviable. Among the treacherous sheels off the Long Island shore. Buffeted by sea, by strong wind from the southeast breeze, and menaced by armed guards ashore, they are in a miserable night if not actually in peril of life, should anything happen to the Cephus.

At 11:30 Sunday night the Cephus was reported anchored off Sandy Hook.

FIRE ISLAND TO BE USED.

HEALTHY PASSENGERS WILL BE LANDED IN QUARANTINE THERE.

A number of leading citizens of Babylon and Islip, settlements on Fire Island today telegraphed Governor Flower protesting against the island for quarantining healthy passengers from the infected ships.

The governor replied that in his belief the inhabitants of the island have nothing to fear from the landing of the passengers, who he says are as healthy as the inhabitants.

The governor further directed Health Officer Jenkins to use the island for quarantining passengers, and advised the State Board of Health of his action. The latter notified the local Board of Islip that the latter body was powerless to prevent the occupancy of the island by passengers from the cholera ships.

MONDAY'S REPORT FROM THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE.

The epidemic of cholera among the ships lying in the Lower Bay is now practically confined to the Scandia. Three more cholera patients were removed from her steerage to Swinburne Island, and a child died on board of cholera after an illness of only three hours. An infant in arms also died aboard of summer complaint.

On the other ships Dr. Byron's inspection showed that no new cases of cholera had developed. On Hoffman Island, where both Normannia and the Rugia's steerage passengers are now housed, every immigrant was reported well.

THE PLAGUE GETTING WORSE.

AN INCREASE IN THE DEATHS AND NEW CASES OF CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

Expectations as to the abatement of the plague have not been realized at Hamburg. On Saturday there were 810 fresh cases, 21 more than on Friday, and 201 deaths, 11

more than on Friday. Sunday there have been 738 fresh cases, 12 fewer than yesterday, and 281 deaths, 24 more than yesterday. The number of persons in cholera hospitals and barracks on Saturday was 3,124 and today 3,239. A city physician says that the average rate of mortality has been to cases in every five.

The most conservative figures place the number of cases until Sunday at 12,000, and the number of deaths at 7,000. The number of burials was 457 on Saturday and today 492, or in excess of the number of deaths that the city hospitals and houses are believed to be practically free from dead bodies.

The want of food among workmen's families increases, and Social Democratic organs call on the Government to alleviate it. They say that there are 15,000 persons in Hamburg who are absolutely destitute, with hardly clothes to cover them, and neither money nor food from one day to the next. The suburbs, Hamerbrook, Born and Barkbeck are said to contain the largest number of the impoverished families, and all of the most immediate relief through government loans is demanded. If such help is not forthcoming soon, the Social Democratic editors prophesy, the city will experience such desolation and misery as no city has experienced since the revolution of 1848.

The churches Sunday could not hold the throngs, and hundreds of persons stood in front of the doors or under the church windows, listening to the prayers for the abatement of the plague. In the harbor district the misery of the lower classes was painfully apparent. The children playing in the gutters were spiritless and hungry, many of the women were tearful, and the men were sad or aggressively talkative.

The plague is reported Sunday evening to be as virulent as ever in the suburbs of Barabek and Asterdorf, but to be abating elsewhere.

THE RECORD FROM RUSSIA.

The cholera statistics of Russia show that 2,337 new cases of the disease and 1,899 deaths occurred throughout Russia Sunday. In St. Petersburg 81 cases and 30 deaths were reported Sunday.

WEATHER—CROP BULLETIN.

Agricultural Conditions in the Various States of the Union.

The following is the weather-crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau at Washington.

New England—Favorable week; tobacco mostly cut; an excellent crop; cranberries promising well; feed and rosen good.

New York—Favorable for planting and late crops; the weather has been cut in the south-east; potato root increasing.

Pennsylvania—Crops are in fair condition; fall seeding begun; some corn cut.

Maryland and Delaware—All crops suffering from drought.

Virginia—Improvement in tobacco; plowing retarded owing to dry weather.

North Carolina—Farmers sowing fodder, curing tobacco, picking cotton and sowing winter oats.

South Carolina—Rust in nearly every section; boll worm doing damage in northern part; cotton opening rapidly and much of it immature; condition of crop very unfavorable.

Georgia—Cotton picking has become general over the greater portion of the state; rust is causing the crop to open prematurely in the balance and toward the west.

Florida—Marketing bay, corn and guavas in many sections.

Alabama—Season favorable for all farming interests.

Mississippi—Little change in crop prospects.

Louisiana—Condition of cotton growing worse, injured by cool nights, rust and shedding; worms on increase.

Texas—Where cotton is well opened the weather has been favorable for picking, except in extreme south and southwest portions of the state where there has been too much rain; cotton, late over northwestern portion, has been improved by rain.

Arkansas—Cotton shedding rapidly and boll worms doing serious injury in a few counties, all other crops improved.

Oklahoma—More rain needed for late crops and fall plowing.

Kentucky—All crops and pastures suffering for rain and will be short in most sections.

Missouri—Rain on Sunday was general and beneficial; corn maturing rapidly and will be past danger from frost in ten days and late corn will be safe October 1, rain needed for pasturage and plowing; ground hard and dry.

West Virginia—Rain needed much; early-planted corn ripening fast; threshing and plowing still continue.

Ohio—Drought continues, injuring corn and pastures; corn cutting commenced.

Fourteen Now Dead.

There are now 14 dead victims of the wreck on the Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania railroad in Cambria county, Pa., and all are Italians except three.

The accident happened within three miles of the place where a phantom train was said to have been seen several weeks ago, and this occurrence has excited much interest by the superstitious.

The Peary Relief Party Returns.

Word has been received at New York from the Peary relief expedition, which has returned to civilization after a sled trip of 1,800 miles. They established the northern boundary of Greenland.

MR. HARRISON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Effects of the Tariff Upon Wages, Election Laws and Labor Troubles of the Summer.

President Harrison's letter of acceptance has been made public. It is addressed to Hon. William McKinley, Jr., and the other members of the ratification committee appointed by the Minneapolis convention. Much space is devoted to the tariff question, and the President says:

"The appeals of the free trader to the workmen are largely addressed to his prejudice or to his passions, and not infrequently are pronounced comminatory. The new Democratic leadership rages at the employer and seeks to communicate his rage to the employee. I greatly regret that all employers of labor are not just and considerate, and that capital sometimes takes too large a share of the profits. But I do not see that these evils will be ameliorated by a tariff policy the first necessary effect of which is a severe wage cut, and the second a large diminution of the aggregate amount of work to be done in this country.

If the injustice of the employer tempts the workman to strike back, he should be very sure that his blow does not fall upon his own head, or upon his wife and children. The workmen in our great industries are, as a body, remarkably intelligent, and are lovers of home and country. They may be roused by injustice, or what seems to them to be such, or be led for the moment by others into acts of passion; but they will settle the tariff contest in the calm light of their firesides, and with the sole reference to the prosperity of the country, of which they are citizens and of the homes they have founded for their wives and children. No intelligent advocate of a protective tariff claims that it is able, of itself, to maintain a uniform rate of wages, without regard to fluctuations in the supply of and demand for the products of labor, but it is confidently claimed that protective duties strongly tend to hold up wages and are the only barrier against a reduction to the European scale."

On the question of election laws, he says: "Many times I have had occasions to say that laws and election methods, designed to give unfair advantages to the party making them, would some time be used to perpetuate in power a faction of a party against the will of the majority of the people. Of this we seem to have an illustration in the recent state election in Alabama. There was no Republican in the field. The contest was between white Democrats. The Kolb party say they were refused representation guaranteed by law upon the election board, and that when the courts by mandamus attempted to right this wrong, an appeal could not be heard until after the election made the right ineffectual. Ballot boxes were thrown out for alleged irregularities or destroyed; and it is asserted on behalf of one-half, at least, of the white voters of Alabama that the officers to whom certificates have been given were not honestly elected."

"These new political movements in the states and the recent decisions of some of the state courts against unfair apportionment laws encourage the hope that partisan election laws and practices, which have revealed may be corrected by the states, the law made equal and non-partisan and the election free and honest. The Republican party would rejoice at such a solution, as a healthy and patriotic local sentiment is the best assurance of free and honest elections. I shall again urge congress that provision be made for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to consider the subject of apportionments and elections in their relation to the choice of federal officers."

THE QUAKER POET'S WILL.